The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

At $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 34
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. I., NO 24

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1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 00	4 50	7 00
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SELECT POETRY.

THE ONE LOVED BEST.

She sits by his side with an anxious look
Marring her white, patrician face;
Ablaze with jewels which here and there
Gleam out from the folds of her sheeny lace.
Her tout ensemble is perfect quite,
From her bonnet down to her dainty shoe,
But why is my lady distraught to-night
While the fife is played and the drums tattoo?

Her smile is only a borrowed mask,
To hide her woe from the gaping crowd,
And the white of her face will never be
Whiter when she is in her shroud.
And why is this, when this kingly man
At her side is hers by legal right?
As the world can see, who more than she
Should wear the smile of content to-night?

Oh, the lies that are lived as the world goes on!
Oh, the vows that are broken every day!
And oh, for the hopes which the years now gone
Have hidden out of our sight away!
But the saddest thing for a wife to hear,
When only her heart in the darkness stirs,
Is the sound of a name from the lips loved best—
The sound of a name—and the name not hers.

She hears it now through the music's whirl;
It will haunt her down to her dying day:
The name of the gracious, sweet-faced girl
She met as she walked on the street to-day,
Ah, it needed not the whispered name
In his happy dreams, with his mind at rest;
My lady knows to her grief and shame
That the old love yet is the one loved best.

Helen A. Manville.

SELECT STORY.

THE GROANING GHOST.

Some five and thirty years ago, when I was a young man, my father's business experienced a sudden and severe check. We were many in family and it was necessary to retrench. We had to keep horses to take myself and my father to and from the city. We resolved to move within easy reach of our place of business. My brother and myself passed from house agent to house agent; we inserted advertisements; we answered advertisements. But to no purpose. We had given notice to quit our own house and matters were getting pressing. But late one Saturday afternoon we were investigating a quarter to which we had not hitherto penetrated and we came on the very thing. The house stood at the corner of a quiet, sober-looking, very old-fashioned square.

A bill announced that the house was to let: "Apply next door." We applied. The door was opened by a tidy, gray-haired, elderly woman.

"Can we look over the house next door?" I said. A rather queer look crossed the woman's face for a moment, but she answered civilly:

"Certainly, sir. But it is rather dark now."

"So it is," said I. "We may come in daylight if the place is likely to suit us. Can you tell us the particulars?" The woman enumerated the rooms and the various features of the mansion. All were most suitable.

"And the rent?" I inquired, nerving myself for a disappointment. She named so low a figure that I uttered an involuntary exclamation.

"You see we've had it on our hands for some time," she explained, "and we would offer easy terms to a good tenant."

And when can we look over it? Is it your own property?"

"No, sir. But we have the letting of it. My husband would show you over to-morrow, sir, if you didn't mind. He is always away all day, and until very late at night. He's employed behind the scenes at one of the theatres. He is a master carpenter." We thanked her, made an appointment for Sunday morning, and went home delighted. As we turned out of the square I said:

"Did you notice how odd that woman looked when I spoke to her? What did that look mean?"

"Surprise," said my brother, who was an observant fellow.

Next morning we were received by the landlord himself. He was a staid, responsible-looking man, of some 60 years, and we were favorably impressed with him. He took us over the house, and answered our inquiries freely and fully. Everything was satisfactory. I was delighted. But my brother, who was of a cautious temperament, kept on asking questions until I got fairly angry. At last he said:

"You don't ask a very high rent. How's that?"

"Why," said the landlord deliberately, "you see this neighborhood is out of fashion now. It isn't what it once was. We've had this house vacant for some time, and we're anxious to let it. You can see there's nothing wrong about the place. If it were in the West End you'd pay six or seven times the rent." His explanation seemed perfectly straightforward, and certainly the house bore the closest scrutiny. Eventually we closed the bargain.

The next day I was lunching at my usual chop-house along with two or three acquaintances.

"Still house-hunting, Denton?" said one of these.

"No, thank heaven," I said. "We've got a house at last. In—— square."

"—— square," echoed he thoughtfully. Which number have you got?"

"Number 45," I said. He threw his head back and burst into a fit of laughter. The other men laughed, too. I looked from one to the other for explanation.

"When you've done," said I with dignity.

"Why, don't you know," said my friend, recovering his gravity, "number 45 —— square, is haunted?" I saw the other men looking at me, so I put on a bold front.

"As if every one didn't know that," said I composedly. He was somewhat taken aback, but returned to the charge.

"Well, you'll have plenty of company there," he said. "We shall have you appearing in the city with a fine head of snow white hair, acquired in a single night. Poor old boy!"

"Don't be afraid," I retorted. "There are enough of us to frighten any ghost. We shall crowd him out."

"I bet you a new hat you don't stop there a week," said he.

"Done with you," said I promptly. "As often as you like. Any one else want to bet?"

No one volunteered, and the subject dropped. But I was extremely uncomfortable. In the course of the afternoon I took my brother aside and told him.

"Phew!" said he. "That explains the low rent. But it's rather serious. The Governor can't stand anything of the sort. You know how nervous he is."

"Yes, I know," I said. "And it strikes me that the best thing we can do is to move into the house ourselves, so that we can tell him the story is a myth, if any one lets it out to him. Just you and I."

"Right," said he. "We have taken the house and we can't afford to lose the money. Besides, it's such a capital place."

The whole family were about to move in about three weeks' time. We had no difficulty in finding a pretext for preceding them, and it was arranged that some of the bedroom furniture should be sent in to our new domicile. So one evening we took possession. A bright fire, lit by our landlady, was blazing in the kitchen. We made ourselves comfortable with our slippers and lounging coats, and prepared for a night of it.

"Uncommonly comfortable," said my brother approvingly. "Gad, the old lady knows how to make a fire!"

"And what a grate! And a chimney as big as a blast furnace. There is nothing like one of these old-fashioned kitchens for comfort." Ensconced in our chimney corners we passed the time luxuriously enough. We had made up our minds to sit up all night and show the ghost what manner of men he had to deal with.

Finally the fumes of the whiskey we drank and the heat of their fire had their inevitable effect and we began to doze.

I do not know how long I had been asleep, but I suddenly awoke with a violent start. A cold shudder ran through me from head to foot. I rose and stretched myself and tried to feel at my ease. But I could not. I touched my brother and he awoke.

"Hallo!" he said. "What's the matter? Why, I've been asleep! What's the time?

"Two o'clock," said I.

"Just the time for a ghost," said he with unseemly levity. "Do you know, Will, I don't think he'll come here. Ghosts are uncomfortable things and don't like good fires. Get too much of them where they are, I suppose. Let's go and look for him."

"Anything for a change," said I, although the thought of perambulating that great lonely mansion in the dead of night was anything but agreeable. "I am wide awake."

"So am I," said he; and taking up the brass candlestick he went toward the door. I followed him—close. We passed along the passage, our stealthy footfalls making a faint sound on the uncarpeted floor. We examined the rooms on the ground floor. We heard and saw nothing. We ascended the stairs. Every individual stair creaked horribly, but that was all. No ghost.

My brother suddenly opened the door of a bedroom on the first floor. Instantly a gust of air blew the candle out. And as we stood there in the icy cold we distinctly heard—a groan. It was no fancy. It was a long-drawn, wailing moan of inexpressible horror and pathos. It died away in a despairing cadence. It seemed like the sorrowful lament of a soul in torment. As we stood there grasping each other's hands, with our hearts throbbing in great pulsations, it came again. Oh, the horror of it! It seemed to be in the room and close to us. The cold was deathly, the silence broken only by that weird and awful moan. Once more it rose and fell—and somehow or other the next moment we found ourselves in the kitchen, with shaking limbs and ashen faces, relighting our extinguished candle. Then we looked at each other.

"That was no fancy, Will," said my brother.

"Fancy—no," I replied, my teeth chattering in my head. "What are you going to do?"

For my brother had relit the candle and was moving away.

"I'm going to have another look," he said.

"But, perhaps," I suggested, "the—the ghost extinguishes the light."

"I'll give him another chance," said my brother coolly. "Come along, you chattering idiot." I was too shattered to resent this unflattering description, and with a quaking heart I followed his foolhardy footsteps.

He examined the room carefully, but there was nothing to be seen, neither was there anything to be heard. So we gave up the thing for that night and went to bed.

At noon that day I had to run the gauntlet of my friends. And, I am bound to say I lied like Ananias. As the day drew on I grew more and more uncomfortable, and I fairly dreaded the ordeal of the ensuing night. It was a fine night, and we took a walk around the square before turning in. The houses all looked cheerful with their bright lights. Ours alone was bleak and gloomy. We agreed that at 2 o'clock precisely we would again visit the haunted room.

At the first stroke my brother rose and took up the candle. I had provided myself with a second candle on my own account. We ascended the stairs and paused outside the haunted chamber. My brother turned the handle, and the weird sound came again. It rose and swelled and died sorrowfully away. It was singularly human. Yet it was beyond all description unearthly. It was awful to stand there, waiting for the sound to come again. My matter-of-fact brother spoke.

"He's in good voice to-night," said he approvingly. "A bit hoarse, but I don't wonder at that. Still, I wish he'd try another key. He's been at this long enough. And he might get himself tuned—hush!" I quite expected some supernatural visitation to rebuke this ill-timed levity. None came. My brother, having politely waited until the ghost had finished, began again:

"All these groans are exactly alike," he said, considering. "That's odd, isn't it? Will, I'll tell you what. The ghost's up the chimney." Once more the sound came as though to confirm his words. And it certainly did appear to proceed from the region of the fireplace.

"Still," resumed my brother, thoughtfully, "a ghost in a chimney is an uncomfortable sort of thing. Will, we'll have that chimney swept. Fancy a ghost coming down with the soot. We'll see about it the first thing to-morrow."

This awful threat appeared too much for our unearthly visitor, for he gave tongue no more that night. We went to bed, and I dreamed that the spirit of a chimney-sweep appeared to me and confessed to the murder of one of the little boys, who were still employed in those days in his profession.

We left the office early in the afternoon. We secured the services of an intelligent sweep and a sharp little bright eyed boy. Up he went. We waited in suspense.

When he came down he reported that he had found nothing. We questioned him eagerly, but he had seen no ghost or anything belonging to one. We sent him up again. This time he found out something. This chimney communicated with the one next door.

"That will be the kitchen chimney next door," said my brother. "We must explore that." Our landlady was considerably amazed when we presented ourselves and asked to be allowed to explore. After a little demur, however, she consented. There was but a small fire in the grate, and this was taken out.

"I don't make it up until 11 o'clock at night," she explained. "Not until my master comes home tired after his day's work. Then we have our bit of supper and drink our grog, and we like to see a cheerful blaze. But in the day I don't trouble about it." The boy went up smartly and shortly reappeared.

"Why, you've got a smoke-jack up there missis," said he.

"What's a smoke-jack?" said my brother hastily. The sweep explained.

"It's a h-apparatus for roasting meat, fixed in the chimbley. It has little sails, just like a windmill, only they are laid flat instead of being upright. The hot air comes up from the fire and blows these sails round. Then there's a cog-wheel and that communicates the motion to a fly-wheel. A chain passes round the fly-wheel, coming down to the grate, and turns the spit."

"But where are the chains?"

"Oh they've been taken off, I suppose. It isn't used now."

"I didn't know it was there," said our landlady.

"Doesn't it make a noise?" asked my brother, with a quick look at me.

"We don't hear it replied the landlady indifferently.

"Will," said my brother, "just run back to the bedroom and listen. I believe we've got it. I am going to send the boy up to turn the thing." I did as he requested. When I got into the room the ghost was groaning in splendid form. He was going far faster than I had ever heard him before.

The mystery was solved.

During the day the current of hot air was not strong enough to act on the blades and set the revolving portion of the machine in motion. But when the great fire was made up at night the force was ample. The revolving portion of a jack is raised to a small extent from the frame and bearing of the pivot on which it revolves. Reduce the force of the current by letting the fire go out, and the blades of the jack descend. The revolutions become gradually slower and slower. The pivot bearing had no lubrication, and consequently made the groaning noise.

We kept our secret. We were the admiration of every one who knew the story of the house. And for a very substantial reduction in the rent of a very comfortable house we had to thank the Groaning Ghost.

Every one who has visited that historic town of Salem, Massachusetts, remembers the queer museum in the Essex Institute, in which are preserved an extraordinary variety of curiosities from the ends of the earth, the relics of the early seamen of two generations ago, whose adventures and heroisms gave a glory to American shipping in East Indian trade and in the war of 1812 that has sadly faded since. These "Old Salem Sea-captains" are the subject of an excellent article in the September *Harper's* by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, whose narrative is none the less entertaining because of the part taken by his ancestors in those stirring events. "These men were the humbler Drakes, the Cavendishes of their day; they carried the American flag when it was an unknown ensign; they voyaged from distant island on to island without chart or light-house: they made and lost great fortunes—made them commonly for others, lost them for themselves.... During the Revolution Salem alone sent out 158 armed vessels, carrying in all more than 2000 guns. They took 445 prizes, 54 out of their own fleet being lost. The loss of their vessels was to be expected, but the loss from history of all detailed memorial of these daring men is more serious." Their fearless commercial enterprise is traced from before the Revolution, through the scenes of antipodal traffic, among the unrivalled deeds of prowess in the two wars with England, and into the early Federal politics.

The heads of the bank notes of different denominations are not generally known, and very few persons can tell what portraits are on the different notes. They are as follows: On United States $1, Washington; $2, Jefferson; $5, Jackson; $10, Webster; $20, Hamilton; $50, Franklin; $100, Lincoln; $500, General Mansfield; $1000, De Witt Clinton; $5000, Madison; $10,000, Jackson. On silver certificates, $10, Robert Morris; $20, Com. Decatur; $50, Edward Everett; $100, James Monroe; $500, Charles Sumner, and $1000, W. L. Marcy. On gold notes, $20, Garfield; $50, Silas Wright; $100, Thomas H. Benton; $500, A. Lincoln; $1000, Alexander Hamilton; $5000 James Madison, and $10,000, Andrew Jackson.

Unfitted for the Business.

"That boy of yours is not adapted for the undertaking business," explained an undertaker to the boy's father, who inquired why he had been discharged.

"What's the trouble with him?"

"He hasn't a realising sense of what is due the afflicted. Day before yesterday Mrs. B. buried her fourth husband. I sent the boy up to learn at what hour she wished the ceremony to take place, and he asked her what her regular time of day was for burying husbands. I expect to lose her trade entirely."

A sound conclusion.—A dying echo.

The Candidates.

HON. CHAUNCEY FORWARD BLACK FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. Chauncey Forward Black, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a son of the late Judge Jeremiah S. Black, and was born at Somerset, in this State, in November, in 1839. He was educated at the Monongahela academy, in West Virginia, and afterwards attended Jefferson college, in Washington county. He was under instruction at Hiram college at the time the late President Garfield was a student there. A friendship was established between the men, and their relations were most cordial up to the time of the death of the late President. Young Chauncey studied law with his father, and in 1861 was admitted to the Bar of Somerset county. He practiced but little, the profession of the law not suiting his tastes. Literary work was more suitable to his tastes, and Mr. Black began as a correspondent for several of the daily newspapers. For six or seven years he was a regular contributor to the columns of the New York *Sun*, and his letters showing the inside movements of Pennsylvania politics always attracted considerable attention. Although he has not published any books written by himself, there are numerous publications from his prolific pen in existence under the names of other persons. Although he has a manifest liking for the whirl and excitement of politics, he did not become much of an active politician until he was brought forward four years ago as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was, indeed an aspirant for the nomination as Congressman in the York and Cumberland district in 1874, but was defeated by Hon. Levi Maish, the gentleman who placed him in nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the State Convention of 1882. By that body he was placed second on the Pattison ticket on the first ballot by a vote of 175½ to 73½ for George H. Irwin, of Dauphin. In 1880 he was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, and voted for Judge Field at first, but changed his vote to General Hancock. He went through in 1882 with the rest of the Democratic ticket. Mr. Black is credited with being the author of a revival of the so-called Jeffersonian system of politics, which consists in the establishment of societies throughout the country for the study and practice of the Jeffersonian principles. He is the President of the organization of that name in York Co., at the capital of which he resides. For many years before he was made Lieutenant Governor nearly all the platforms adopted by Democratic State Conventions were his handi-work, and he always attended the Conventions well provided with planks of all sorts. His counsel was sought by the leading men of the party, and his acquaintance has been extensive with the prominent men of the country of all shades of political opinion. Mr. Black married the daughter of Hon. John L. Dawson, who represented the Fayette district in Congress and was a prominent politician in his time. In personal appearance he is tall, of good physique, and bears a strong resemblance to his distinguished father.

COL. R. BRUCE RICKETTS.

Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts, who received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, comes of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born at Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., on April 29, 1839. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, near Wilkes-Barre, and was reading law when the Rebellion broke out. He promptly entered the Union service, and having assisted in recruiting a battery of artillery, was mustered in as a member of Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery (Forty-third Regiment), on July 8, 1861, and promoted to be First Lieutenant, August 5, 1861; to Captain, May 8, 1863; to Major, December 1, 1864, and to Colonel, March 15, 1865. Battery F was furnished during the month of August, 1861, with horses and equipments and four smooth-bore pieces. As early as September 12 following it was ordered to join Gen. Banks' command at Darnestown, Md., and from that date on was in active service constantly until the close of the war. For a time the battery was divided into two sections, one under Lieutenant Ricketts and the other under Lieutenant Brockway. The former had its first engagement December 20 with a body of the enemy's artillery and cavalry, which was attempting the destruction of Dam No. 5 on the Upper Potomac. For more than three full years from that date, Ricketts was always in the front, and his battery became one of the most famous in the Union army. In almost every one of the great engagements of '62, '63, and '64 in Maryland and Virginia, and in scores of minor conflicts, it was prominently engaged and at Gettysburg especially it did brilliant service in assisting to repel the fierce terrific onslaught of the Confederates upon the right of the Union lines. In this battle Colonel Ricketts lost forty horses and twenty-seven men, and the ground on which his guns were planted is among the historic spots of that great contest. He was under fire one hundred times, and engaged in fifty-seven battles. At the lose of the war Colonel Ricketts returned to Wilkesbarre, and has since been engaged in managing his large lumber estate at what is known as North Mountain in Sullivan county. He has been an active and consistent Democrat ever since he reached manhood, but has never been an office-holder.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

J. Simpson Africa, who was selected as the candidate for the office of Secretary of Interral affairs, was born in the town of Huntingdon, which is still his home, on September 15, 1832. He is descended from Revolutionary stock through the Simpsons, of Bucks, and Murrays, of Lancaster. He was educated at the Huntingdon Academy, and after completing his studies there he adopted the profession of surveyor and civil engineer, and has since then devoted his entire time (except when engaged in public duties) to his profession, and was first employed as a civil engineer in the location of the Broad Top Railroad. In 1853 he was elected County Surveyor of Huntingdon county on the Democratic ticket over the nominee of the Whig party, and served until 1857. He served as one of the Clerks of the Senate during the sessions of 1858 and 1859. In October, 1859, he was elected to the House of Representatives over the Republican nominee. He was several times elected Burgess of his native borough, and is identified with the leading business enterprises there. In May, 1875, he was appointed by Gen. McCandless Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, and upon him fell the labor of organizing the new Department of Internal Affairs created by the Constitution of 1873. He gave the duties of the office his undivided attention. In May, 1878, he was nominated as Gen. McCandless' successor by the Democratic Convention, receiving 156 votes to 67 for the two other candidates. His Republican opponent, who was elected to the office in November of that year, was Colonel Aaron K. Dunkel of Philadelphia, but Mr. Africa led his ticket by from 4,000 to 14,000 votes. In February, 1880, Mr. Hayes

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1886.

Monroe county democrats will hold their primary election on the 28th.

Col. R. Bruce Ricketts will get a big vote in this, his native county.

Prof. C. E. Stowe, the husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe of Hartford, died on the 22d.

The Prohibition State Convention was held in Harrisburg on Wednesday. The attendance was very large. The proceedings come too late for this issue.

Chairman W. U. Hensel has sold his interest in the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. It is rumored that he will accept a position with the Philadelphia *Times* when the campaign closes.

The following ticket was nominated by the Montour county democrats last Monday: Congress, Charles R. Buckalew; Senator, James McCormick; Representative, Dr. J. P. Hoffa; County Treasurer, George W. Peifer; Register and Recorder, William C. Johnston; Associate Judge, John Benfield.

Montour for Buckalew.

Dr. Neubaker of Montour county, the opponent of Jesse Amerman for Congress, last week withdrew from the contest and the fight was made direct for Mr. Buckalew. The primary election on Saturday resulted in a great victory for the latter gentleman, he securing 24 out of 28 delegates. The county convention on Monday nominated Mr. Buckalew by acclamation, and appointed the conferrees named by him, viz: J. S. McBride of Anthony township, Robert Curry of Valley, and W. C. Johnston of Danville. Should his Luzerne conferrees, and the Beamish conferrees of Lackawanna be admitted to the conference. Mr. Buckalew will have four out of seven counties, and will be nominated on first ballot. If there is anything like fair play this will be the result.

Now Elect Him.

From the New York Sun.

No better Democrat than the late Jeremiah S. Black, no truer patriot, no citizen more thoroughly imbued with the American principles which the Democratic party has brought down from the days of the fathers, ever lived in Pennsylvania or in any other State of this Union.

Chauncey Forward Black is the worthy son of an honored sire, but he does not owe his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania to the fact that he is any man's son. He is one of the coming statesmen of this generation. Of Independent mind, possessed of great administrative ability, forceful, eloquent, amiable, of incorruptible integrity, wholly in sympathy with the ideas that dignify and elevate the labor of the many, as distinguished from the policy that enriches and intrenches the few, he is the sort of a leader to lead the Democrats of Pennsylvania to victory in this one hundred and eleventh year of American Independence.

He can be elected.

Editorial Opinion.

Philadelphia *Press:* Mr Black * * is a most estimable and irreproachable gentleman. He had filled the perfunctory office of Lieutenant Governor with grace and dignity, and has shown the higher talents of the political thinker and orator. He is worthy of the honors which have been conferred upon him, and if he could lead a united party upon live issues he would make a strong canvass and prove a vigorous foeman.

Harrisburg *Patriot:* The Democratic State Convention performed a perfect work in the nomination of the ticket which will be found at the masthead of the *Patriot* this morning. Some of the candidates were chosen after active contests and by close margins, but all won the honors conferred on them by fair measures and are entitled to, as they will receive, the earnest and cordial support of the party.

New York *Herald:* The Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania are not ashamed of their convictions. Whatever may be said of the wisdom of those convictions, they are boldly expressed. The platforms adopted yesterday in convention at Toledo and Harrisburg are, moreover, explicit as well as courageous. And in this the Democrats of the Keystone and Buckeye States show to advantage when compared, not only with the New York Republicans, as represented by their State Committee, but, so far, with New York Democrats also.

Harrisburg correspondent N. Y. *Sun:* The nomination of Mr. Black is received among the Democrats in this city with great enthusiasm and satisfaction. It was made unanimous after the ballot, on motion of R. Milton Speer, seconded by Col Thompson, of Erie, and Walter Barrett, one of the delegates from Clearfield, the county in which Mr. Wallace lives, who pledged the Convention that the Democrats of that county would go into the canvass with great earnestness and vigor in order to help the ticket to success. The ticket is strong, represents the young Democracy.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* That being (the renomination of the present Governor) out of the question, the convention has done the next best thing by naming for the succession Lieutenant Governor Black, an unquestionably able, fit and experienced man. But few men have been so thoroughly trained in politics of the broad-gauge pattern as Chauncey F. Black. Theoretically and by close observation he has been in the atmosphere of public affairs since his infancy, having as his preceptor in that branch of human knowledge his very learned and distinguished father. Later on he has had direct and close contact with the public affairs of his own state, and is far better qualified and equipped in those respects than most nominees for the Gubernatorial chair. Intellectually he has bright gifts, which have been utilized mainly (though anonymously) in editorial writings. Many a man has read his productions without knowing the author's name.

Do Not Lose Your Vote.

An incorrect impression prevails that Sept. 3d is the day upon which the registry closes. This is an error. SEPTEMBER 20 is the last day on which you can be registered to insure you a vote at the next election. See that EVERY DEMOCRAT in your district is registered before that time.

The Democratic Platform.

ADOPTED AT THE STATE CONVENTION LAST WEEK.

1. The Democracy in Pennsylvania in convention assembled do declare that we reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1884, approved by the people in the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

That we favor a just and fair revision of the revenue laws in accordance with the letter and spirit of that declaration of Democratic principles, and in such revision care should be taken that such changes shall be made in a spirit of fairness to all interests and without depriving American labor of the ability to successfully compete with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this community.

2. That we endorse the Democratic reform administration of President Cleveland. It has given confidence to the business interests of the county, purged the departments of corruption, checked extravagance, discouraged class legislation and monopolies, elevated the civil service from the partisan debasement to which it had been reduced by previous administrations, and has made the people of the United States feel assured confidence in the perpetuity and safety of the nation.

3. That we endorse the Democratic reform administration of Governor Pattison. It has rescued the Commonwealth from flagrant corruption, vigilantly guarded the public treasury, scrupulously protected the rights of the people, economically administered the Government, earnestly endeavored to enforce every provision of the Constitution, reformed the management of State institutions, exposed and corrected abuse in the soldiers' orphans' schools, redeemed the Pardon Board from scandals and executed all promises made by the candidates and party in 1882.

4. That we sympathize with labor in its efforts to make industrial and moral worth, not money, the true standard of individual and national greatness and to secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create and sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual and social faculties, and to this end we desire the enlargement of the Bureau Statistics, the abrogation by all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the prevention of the hiring out of convict labor, the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety and indemnification of injuries to those employed in mining, manufacturing and building industries, the enactment of laws by which labor organization may be incorporated and arbitration extended and enforced and a suitable apprenticeship act for the purpose of creating a better class of artisans and mechanics, the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, mines and factories, the strict and exact enforcement of the laws relating to pluck-me-stores and store orders and those relating to the accounting of industrial works, the appointment of inspectors to carry out these provisions and a rigid enforcement of existing emigration laws, to exclude pauper, contract and assisted emigration.

5. That we pledge ourselves to the enforcement of articles 16 and 17 of the State Constitution relative to private corporations, railroads and canals by appropriate legislation.

6. That the State and local tax laws should be so altered and amended as to relieve farms and real estate from its present unfair and large proportion of taxation and equalize the same so that personal estate would be made to pay its just part.

Resolved, That we lament the death of the Democratic leaders who upheld their political principles through years of distrust, injustice and wrong. Death does not dissolve the tie with which their virtues bound us. Our party's inspirations and hope come from the memory of lives and labors given to the service of our country. We lament the death of him whose life was happily prolonged until the wrong done in 1876 was made right—the vice-president, Thomas A. Hendricks; from Democratic councils has been taken the presence, but not the influence of the purity of character, the lofty patriotism of the beloved soldier and citizen, George B. McClellan. We mourn the loss of the venerable statesman who elevated his party with the wisdom and integrity of Horatio Seymour. We know how Pennsylvania grieved for Winfield Scott Hancock. We cherish the memory of him in the shadow of whose death we meet, and the sentiment which was adopted by a national convention of our party gives him the best homage of free men—the pledge of our devotion to the principles and cause now inseparable in the history of the Republic from the labor and name of Samuel J. Tilden.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

GENERAL WAGNER SUBMITS A VERY BAD REPORT OF THEIR MANAGEMENT.

General Louis Wagner, inspector of the soldiers' orphan schools, has completed his examination of those institutions and filed his report This public document is not very voluminous, but it reveals thorough work on the part of the inspector. Every soldiers' orphan school has been visited, every feature of their internal economy scrutinized and the general management and methods of business pursued investigated with manifest impartiality and care.

The result of the examination shows that the Chester Springs School is in a very unsatisfactory condition in all its departments. The Dayton School has bad water supplied and the sanitary arrangements are bad and the girls' dormitories crowded. Harford School is reported as destitute of bath-tubs, combs, brushes, towels, and the clothing of the children is very bad. The same is stated of the McAllisterville School, the Mercer School, the Mount Joy School, Uniontown School, the Whitehall School, the Butler School and the Loysville School.

Under the statute the usual branches of a common school education are required, but an examination by General Wagner revealed the fact that certain of the branches of study called for are omitted. The Mercer, McAllisterville, Mount Joy and Chester Springs Schools are suffering from insufficient help. General Wagner reports thot the pleasant fiction of the officers and teachers eating at the same table with the children, as in a home, thus securing for the latter ample and proper food, is not true, and that the officers and teachers are provided with dishes denied the children.

General Wagner's report includes a considerable mass of facts and figures. Excepting the foregoing statements, he has many commendatory things to say about the schools.

Niagara Cranks.

Cranks possessed with a mania for going through the Whirlpool rapids at Niagara are turning up every day. Capt. Webb was the first to attempt it and he lost his life in 1883, and James Scott followed him last week. Several men have recently gone through in barrels and come out with a few bruises, but the most daring attempt was made on Sunday afternoon by a Boston policeman named William Kendall, whose only protector was a common life-preserver. The following account is given of his feat

Police officers from the bridge started after the adventurer, but they only got part down the bank before they saw him enter the river. While he floated toward the rapids several hundred people gathered on the Suspension Bridge and saw the attempt to emulate Captain Webb. At the landing Kendall had quickly stripped himself and put on a life preserver similar to the ones found in ocean steamships. It was no protection against the rapids but to prevent him from being sucked down by the undertow. Saults and Walker buckled on the life preserver, and after the policeman had taken a big norn of whisky from a flask he had brought for the purpose, he jumped into the water, swam a few strokes and then floated on his back. The current was in and Kendall was carried towards the cataract fully three hundred feet. Turning over on his breast he swam for the Canada side and was soon in the swift current which directly feeds the rapids. It was just 2 o'clock when Kendall started, and five minutes later he struck the first breaker, swimming easily.

Then began a contest for life with the tumultuous waves, which lasted about three minutes, for the three-quarters of a mile. The swimmer was tossed up and down in the rapids and thrown from one wave to another until people on the bank were certain that he had been killed either by hidden rocks or smothered by the great volume of water which makes the big waves of the rapids. Several times the policeman was wholly submerged and people on the bank thought he was dead. When the breakers of the surf tossed Kendall into the whirlpool he disappeared from view and was not seen for nearly two minutes, when he came to the surface. He made a few strokes at first, as he tried to get out of the outer swirl, and then swam directly towards the shore.

The fight for life was close enough to make the few spectators at Mr. Brundage's park shudder when they occasionally saw the form of the man tossed upon the raging flood.

SAFELY THROUGH THE TORRENT.

Slowly but surely the struggler got towards the shore and finally landed on the Canadian side. He was seen on a rock, and there he lay, pretty nearly dead, until Tom Riley, a hackdriver, and George Toby, a New York comrade, pulled him out of the river. Kendall was wholly unable to walk and was carried up the stairway to Lawson Place, where he was fed on brandy. Quite a crowd congregated and shook hands with him. Later he was taken to the Waverly Hotel, at Suspension Bridge, and put to bed. Dr. Hunter made a critical examination of Kendall and found no injuries of enough importance to need his services.

An Aggressive Campaign.

The Democratic State Committee opend headquarters at the Girard House, Philadelphia, this week, in the same rooms in which the victorious Pattison campaign was organized. An immediate conference of the chairman with the candidates is to be held to outline the plan of the campaign. It is not expected there will be much of a canvass on the stump for a few weeks to come; but the work of thorough and complete organization will be begun at once, and as soon as the letters of acceptance are published the issue of campaign documents will be begun. For the present the most important work to be done is the complete registration of voters. After September 2d this cannot be attended to if neglected now. Every Democrat should register and every committeeman should see that every voter is enrolled on the assessor's books.

The Anarchists Convicted.

The jury which for several weeks has been trying the Anarchists in Chicago rendered a verdict last Friday. They find August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, A. R. Parsons Adolph Fisher, George Engle and Louis Lingg guilty of murder and fix death as the penalty. Oscar W. Neebe was gived 15 years' imprisonment. This lesson should teach men who seek to break down organized society that they are not above the law, and that America is no place for the exercise of their criminal practices. The throwing of bomb shells into a crowd of policemen was the direct crime of which they were convicted.

Mayor Smith of Philadelphia occupies a very unenviable position. The *Times* charges him with embezzlement of the city funds, and urges him to prosecute the editor and publisher of that paper for criminal libel if the charge is untrue. To this the "dandy" mayor's only reply is that the charge of the *Times* is unworthy of answer. The law makes it the duty of city councils to impeach public officers for retaining public moneys, and it is probable that Mayor Smith will be tried by them. If the allegations made by the *Times* are true, his impeachment and removal from office, are inevitable, and his conviction and imprisonment probable.

Black at Home.

On Monday evening the Jefferson Democratic Association of York gave a reception to Chauncey F. Black at his home. Mr. Black was congratulated on his nomination. The Lieutenant Governor in his reply said:

It is hardly necessary for me to say that nothing in the events, and nothing in all the proceedings leading up to the event upon which you congratulate me, has given me such deep seated and abiding pleasure as the steady generous and unselfish support of my friends at home. I can never repay it. I know no fitting terms in which to acknowledge it, but you will not regret it, I am sure. If when called to the great office of Governor, as I have every reason to believe I will be, I shall administer that high trust with personal honor and official integrity. That I promise you I will do. Since January, 1883, the executive administration has been above reproach. No charge of official corruption, no suggestion of dereliction of moral or legal duty, no scandal like those which hung in clouds over the capital for many years before, has been known. The people secured what we promised them and what thousands of good Republicans determined by their independent action they would have—a pure administration in the interests of the people—a marked contrast with the evil rule of the monopolies and rings. Should I be elected I think I engage no more than I can perform when I say, as I do here and now, that the present state of affairs shall continue at Harrisburg. This, my fellow-citizens, is to be an aggressive campaign if I have the power to make it so. And by this term I mean that we hope to raise the people of all conditions and in all employments to an assertion of the rights of the many to the full enjoyment of their natural and lawful privileges under the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Following Mr. Black congratulatory addresses were made by A. B. Farquhar, York's largest manufacturer, and a prominent Republican, who publicly proffered his earnest support: Ex-Congressman Jas. H. Hopkins, Dr. John Weist, Ex-Congressman Levi Maish, E. D. Zeigler, Deputy Master Gearard C. Brown, of the State Grange, and others. The demonstration was one of the largest ever witnessed in York.

100 Doses

One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to the strength and positive *economy* of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood; and in combination, proportion, and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is *peculiar to itself.*

"*For economy* and comfort we use Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. C. BREWSTER, Buffalo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes *less time and quantity* to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y. *100 Doses*

One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all affections caused by impure blood or low condition of the system. Try it.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PERRE, Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.
of York.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

R. BRUCE RICKETTS.
of Luzerne.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM J. BRENNAN.
of Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,

MAXWELL STEPHENSON.
of Philadelphia.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.
of Huntingdon.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 11th District.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

JOHN G. FREEZE.

Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 24th District.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

A. L. FRITZ,
Of Bloomsburg.

JAMES T. FOX,
Of Beaver Township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

JAMES LAKE,
Of Scott Township.

C. G. MURPHY,
Of Centralia.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

BEAVER—Levi Michael, George Dreisbach, Isaac Klingerman, Moses Schlicher, J. P. Fry, Jesse Rittenhouse.

BERWICK, E—A. D. Seely, Freeman Sitler, Jacob W. Campbell, Hiram W. Bower.

BERWICK, W—John Frantz, George A. Carey, Will T. Snyder.

BENTON—Emanuel Laubach, Benton; Frank T. Shultz, Raven Creek; George Gibbons, Cambra; Reuben Sigfried, Benton.

BLOOM, E—John B. Casey, C. B. Robbins, C. H. Campbell, Chas. R. Housel.

BLOOM, W—Guy Jacoby, David Girton, John Welliver, Jas. M'Bride.

BRIARCREEK—Gideon Michael, Geo. W. Miller, William Lamon, Cyrus Smith.

CATAWISSA—Wm. T. Creasy, Wm. Berkheimer, Wm. Schuck, Allen Barnett.

CENTRALIA—Michael W. Brennan, David Walsh, John Hennessy.

CENTRE—J. F. Rink, John Wanich, Sanderson Hagenbuch, Arthur Creasy, A. J. Kocher, Albert Keichner, Levi Remley.

CONYNGHAM, N—Isaac Caufield, Patrick J. Cain, William Callagy.

CONYNGHAM, S—John P. Hannon, Patrick Healy.

FISHINGCREEK—Amos Hartman, J. M. Ammerman, Norman M'Henry, Samuel Heckman.

FRANKLIN—R. S. McHenry, Jonathan Loreman, Jacob Artley.

GREENWOOD—A. J. Derr, Derr's P. O.; John Leggott, Iola; Jacob Weliver, Eyer's Grove; Wm. Black, Rohrsburg; Phil. Young, Millville.

HEMLOCK—Mathias Girton, Simon Reichard, Isaac Hartman, Jacob Mauz.

JACKSON—Frank Trivelpiece, J. W. Kitchen, Frank Fritz.

LOCUST—A. M. Johnson, Christian Small, Charles Beaver, Adam Dimmick.

MADISON—Charles H. Fruit, Baltis Sterling, John M. Smith.

MAIN—Gilbert Shuman, Freas Bowman, George Bretsh.

MIFFLIN—Isaac Andreas, C. W. Hess, E. schweppenheiser.

MONTOUR—James Quick, Rupert; Henry Lazarus, Grovania; I. W. Baylor, Catawissa.

MT. PLEASANT—Sam'l Hartzel, Lightstreet, Mack Ikeler, Mordansville; Isaac Appleman, Wellsregville.

ORANGE—L. M. Sleppy, Theodore Rush, Miles DeLong.

ROARING CREEK—James Knittle, Wm. B. Houck, Leander Fetterman.

P. NF—D. R. Gordner, Pine Summit, J. R. Fowler, Pine Summit; Daniel Robbins, Derr's.

SCOTT, W—I. Kelley, A. C. Kelley.

SCOTT, E—R. F. Reighard, Eli Schneidman, Wm. Savage.

SUGARLOAF—Alfred Cole, Daniel Steadman, Aaron Fritz, E. F. Laubach.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE, DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1868:

Notice is hereby given that the principal and interest on bonds Nos. 49 and 50 and the interest on all other of said Bonds outstanding up to Sept. 1, 1886, will be paid on presentation of the same to the Treasurer, at his office in Bloomsburg, at any time within fifteen days from September 1, 1886. If bonds are not presented by October 1, 1886, the interest will be defaulted and applied on payment of principal debt. H. J. CLARK, Treasurer.
augs 3t

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1886 at three o'clock in the afternoon, under the corporation act of 1874 and the supplements thereto, by Edward Williams, B. F. Dyke, John Lamont, John Lewis and John E. Davis for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Odd Fellows Temple and Hall Association of the Borough of Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa." the character and object of which is for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a public hall in said Borough of Centralia, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said act and its supplements.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
Solicitor.

LIVER COMPLAINT

SYMPTOMS: *Bad breath; a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough, often mistaken for consumption.*

How Cured.

"I have been afflicted many years with dyspepsia, sick headache and affection of the kidneys caused by torpid liver. I have tried a great many remedies and physicians prescriptions without success, health failing all the time. During last Fall and Winter I was obliged to suspend the most of my labor in my field of Home Missionary work on account of my health. Early this Spring I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and have had more real good health since then than for years before. I use the medicine to relive me when, by exposure or over-exertion, I discover the symptoms of my disease returning. The Regulator relieves me at once, and is more satisfactory in its effects than anything of the kind I ever tried. I have also used it with good success in my family to ward off bilious attacks."—Jos. E. WHEELER, Cumberland Pres. Minister, Lebanon, Mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA SPONENBERG, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Sponenberg, late of Briarcreek Twp., Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to N. U. Funk, residing in Scott Twp., said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay. N. U. FUNK,
aug6 6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emanuel Kram, late of Scott Twp.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

GEO. RUCKLE, Adm'r.,
aug20.* Orangeville, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MILTON MASTELLER, DEC'D.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, upon motion of J. H. Mateo, Esq., and by agreement of counsel, representing parties in interest, to distribute the balance in hands of A. B. Croop, administrator of the estate of Milton Masteller, deceased, as appears on his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Charles B Jackson, Esq in the borough of Berwick, on Friday, September 3, 1886, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in on said fund.
aug6 4t. N. U. FUNK, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN F. HUTCHISON, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court, to distribute balance in the hands of the accountant to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, August 27, at 10 o'clock a. m, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
aug6 F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS MCHENRY, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator of said decedent, as shown by his first and final account, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, September 4th 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from any share of said fund.
GEO. E. ELWELL
ta. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN YORK DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of and among parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday September 11, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
A. L. FRITZ,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. IKELER, DEC'D.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the funds in the hands of Eri Ikeler, administrator of the estate of Wm. J. Ikeler deceased as appears on his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Messrs. Ikeler & Herring, attorneys-at-law, in the town of Bloomsburg, on Wednesday September 15th at two o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.
CHARLES C. EVANS,
August 13. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PHOEBE A. MILLER, DECEASED

The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to distribute funds in the hands of Stephen Pohe and Philip L. Miller, trustees of said decedent, arising from the sale of real estate of said deceased, according to account filed in said estate, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, September 14, at 10 a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all persons having claims against said fund will appear and present the same or they will be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
aug13 ROBT. BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Chester Cope vs. S. B. Bowman et al. } Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co., Vend. Ex, No. 11 May T., 1886.

AND

The First Nat. B'k of Berwick, Pa., vs. S. B. Bowman, et al. } Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co., Fi. Fa., No. 27 May T., 1886.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the property of the defendants in the above executions, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, September 11, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said fund must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from any share thereon.
C. W. MILLER,
aug20-4t. Auditor.

TRIAL LIST FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1886.

Mrs. D. H. Frederick vs Edward Lyons.
Sarah G. Hosler vs. Israel Bittenbender.
Stephen Bittenbender vs. Samuel Bowers, with notice to Odd Fellows Hall Ass'n of Orangeville, terre tenants.
Charles M. Conyngham and L. C. Paine, doing business as Conyngham & Paine, vs James McAlarney and Mary McAlarney, his wife.
Jacob Haines vs. N. & W. B. Ry. Co.
A. B. Brickbaum's use vs W. H. Brickbaum.
James Moyer vs James S. Lewars, Admr. of Joseph Clewell, dec'd.
M. G. Hughes and Hermon Fahringer vs John Lloyd.
H. W. Hess, O. B. Hess and I. J. Thomas, partners, doing business in the firm name of Hess & Thomas vs Hiram F. Everett.
Wm. H. Yorgey vs Locust Mountain Water Co.
H. E. Heacock vs. Wm. Masteller.
J. F. Smith, now to use of Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. S. L. Creasy.
Clark Callender, ex'r of Joseph Hess, dec'd vs Francis L. Hess.
Albert E. Candow vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Theodore F. Craig vs. Mahala Craig and Daniel F. Seybert.
Charles W. Van Essen vs Thomas Webb and the Columbia County Agricultural Society.
J. H. Kline, admr of Hiram R. Kline vs Ellen Kline.
C. E. Pennock, J. L. Pennock and John S. Pennock, trading as the firm of C. E. Pennock & Co. vs. Charles Reichart.
John Drum and Elemanda Drum, his wife, in right of the wife vs Elias Shuman and Catharine Shuman, for words spoken by the said Catharine.
Charles W. McKelvy and Deborah J. McKelvy, his wife, to the use of the said Deborah, G. N. Willits and Josephine Willits, his wife, to the use of the said Josephine, James H. Ramsay, Charles C. Hagenbuch and Anna B. Hagenbuch his wife, to the use of the said Anna, Charles Ramsay, William P. Ramsay and Robert N. Ramsay vs. Charles B. Brockway.
Benjamin Fetterman vs J. Boyd Robison.
Charles Reichart vs. Emanuel Mauser.
H. W. Bower vs Martha S. Ferris, wife of O. S. Ferris, owner, and George O. Welliver, contractor.
John L. Brumbauch vs the D L & W R R Co.
Patrick Burns, by his mother and next friend, Margaret Burns, vs L. A. Riley, Layfayette P Lentz and William Lilley, trading as Louis A Riley & Co,
Aaron Boone vs Espy Lime and Cement Co.
H F Everett vs Bruce F Sutliff and Philip L. Hess late doing business under the name of B F Sutliff and P L Hess.
O B Millard vs John Snyder.
George Bowman vs O. S. Ferris and Martha L. Ferris, his wife, owner, or reputed owner.
H. W. Hess, O. B. Hess and Ira Thomas, partners, doing business as Hess & Thomas vs. Hiram F. Everett.
C B Brockway vs Columbia county with service on Stephen Pohe, Washington Parr and Eli Mendenhall.
A K Smith vs Samuel B. ugler.
J B Patton vs A P Heller.
The Curtis Manufacturing Co vs Clark I Thomas.
I H Wagner, D W Mufley and D F Wagner, trading under the firm name of Watsontown Planing Mill Co. vs C F Harder.
William Brickbaum vs John B Casey.
Angus as Bibby and Julia, his wife, in right of said wife vs George Hartman, Mary Hartman and Clinton Kilts, admr's of the estate of Sallie E Heiltmeyer deceased.
James Yost vs Wilson Ager and Elisha Ager.
Albert Kilnetob vs Hiram Eckrost.
S B Whitney vs S B Bowman.
S D Whitney vs S B Bowman.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Sitler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to
J.25-6t WILLIAM LAMON, Adm.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, MEDIA, PA.
12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses.—No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons of students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class every year in the commercial department. A Physical and C emical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to library in 1883. Physical apparatus doubled in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate,) Media, Penn'a. [Aug.6,'86,1y*.

BOROUGH NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the citizens of Espy, County or Columbia and State of Pa., will present their petition on Wednesday, September 29, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Bloomsburg, said county, beginning the 27th day of September, A. D. 1886, for the incorporation of the said village of Espy into a borough, under and in pursuance of the several acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in such cases made and provided. IKELER & HERRING,
Aug.27 Attys. for Citizens Petitioners.

NOTICE OF SCIRE FACIAS.

No. 75 December Term, 1885.

Millard H. Dally, admr of Eleanor Lockard, dec'd, to the use of the heirs of Eleanor Lockard, dec'd.

vs.

Maria J. Headley, surviving exrs. of Samuel F. Headley, dec'd, who was ex'r of Eleanor Lockard and the heirs of said Samuel F. Headley, deceased.

To Maria J. Headley, Exrx., Helen Thomas Headley, widow, and Wm. Thomas Headley and Helen Thomas Headley, children of I. Lloyd Headley, deceased, Elizabeth Bently, widow, and Chas. Bently, Bessie Bently and Josera Bently, children of James P. Bently, deceased, and Rose Hendley, widow, and Frank M. C. Headley, Lizzie Headley, Maria J. Headley and John B. Headley, children of Frank Headley, deceased.

Whereas, an *Alias Scire Facias* has issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co., as of the above stated No. and Term to revive and continue lien of judgment No. 388 May Term, 1879, and whereas it is ordered by the Court that the writ shall be served as to those residing out of the county, by publishing the substance thereof in one newspaper in the county for three successive weeks in accordance with the 3d section of Rule XX of Rules of Court, to-wit:

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said county greeting: Whereas, Millard H. Dally, admr. of Eleanor Lockard, deceased, to the use of the heirs of Eleanor Lockard, deceased, plaintiffs lately in our Court of Common Pleas, for the county aforesaid, before the Judges of the said Court at Bloomsburg, to-wit: In the term of May, No. 388 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, by the judgment of the said Court did recover against Maria J. Headley, surviving exrx. of Samuel F. Headley, dec'd, who was ex'r of Eleanor Lockard, and the heirs of the said Samuel F. Headley, deceased, defendants, as well a certain debt of four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventeen cents, as also four dollars and forty-five cents for their costs and charges, which they sustained by occasion of the detention of that debt, whereof the said defendants are convicted, &c., as appears of record, &c., commanding the said defendants that they be and appear before our Judges at Bloomsburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiffs ought not to have execution against them and also show cause why the said judgment ought not to be revived and continue a lien on their real estate during another period of five years, according to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient.

Witness the Hon. William Elwell, Esq., at Bloomsburg, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

WM. H. SNYDER, Prothonotary.
SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff. [aug27.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 13th day of May A. D. the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the fourth Monday, being the 27th day of Sept. next to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 3rd day of May with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at B

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:30 a m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
1:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6.23 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:44 p m

PUBLIC SALES.

SEPT. 4.—N. U. Funk, administrator of the estate of Lydia Sponenberg, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will sell valuable personal property consisting of ninety bushels of old wheat, beds and bedding, and a lot of household furniture at 10 a. m.

$10 Reward.

The undersigned will pay ten dollars for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who steal flowers or plants from the Normal School grounds.

E. C. WELLS.

FOR SALE.—A good kichen range and a large hot air furnace. The latter was taken out to put in steam heat. Very cheap. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A load of pine wood sawed in length not over two feet long, suitable for fire place. Inquire at this office before delivering.

FOR SALE—A good farm near Light Street containing over 97 acres, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Also a timber tract of 75 acres in Jackson township. Apply to G. W. BAETCH,
tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One new Sloan side bar buggy. One Sloan jump-seat carriage in good condition with shafts, pole and brake. One old buggy. One double heater. Inquire of L. E. Waller. july9

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell 40 or 50 acres, more or less, to suit purchasers, from the south side of his farm in Hemlock township. Three good springs of water, good building site, public road through the land, about 5 acres of timber, small stream of water through land. Price $15 per acre in payments. For particulars inquire of Reuben Bomboy, Buckhorn, or Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. J4,6 mos.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable property, on Market street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. nearly opposite Rev. D. J. Waller. Lot 61 feet in width and 198 feet in depth. An alley on the north and east, lot of D. J. Waller on the south. Market street on the west. The dwelling house is a large two story brick with Mansard roof, water, gas and sewer drainage, a good large stable, good fruit, and good well of water.

Also a house and lot in Catawissa front ing on 3rd street, above Pine street, a good two story frame dwelling house with two story kitchen attached.

MICHAEL F EVERLY
April 7. '86. tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Special Notice.

The law compels us to pay postage on all papers that go to post offices outside of the county, and this must be paid in cash every week. Our terms to all who get their papers outside of the county are *strictly in advance.* Statements were sent out to all such last week, and we respectfully request that they will not be cast aside as a small matter that can be attended to any time, but will receive prompt attention. The COLUMBIAN tries to serve its readers faithfully, and all it asks in return is a cheerful compliance with its terms.

To Subscribers in the County.

As the financial year of the COLUMBIAN ends on October 1st, it is our custom at this time of year to go over our books and send notices to every one who is a year or more in arrears. We dislike to dun our subscribers through the paper, but when we find at the end of the year that we have thousands of dollars due on our books from people who are much more able to pay than we are to wait for the money, it is a business necessity that compels us, once a year, to call attention to the matter.

Statements have been made out, and will be sent by mail soon after September 1 to all who have not settled by that time. As many people dislike to receive "duns" we would suggest that it will be much pleasanter for them to settle before bills are sent out. The postage alone is a heavy expense to us. All who fail to pay by Sept. 1st. should not feel aggrieved on receiving a statement of their account, because it is a pure business transaction on our part, and it would be unjust to blame us for asking what is due us, after sending the paper for a year or more without pay. Please put yourself in our place, and if you would be willing, or could afford to let a large sum of money that is due you, stand out all over the county in small sums here and there without asking for it for a year or more, then you are at liberty to criticise others for doing what you would not do. We make these remarks because we know of the objection many have to being "dunned" for newspaper subscriptions.

Personal.

L. R. Bomboy is clerking at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Col. Freeze and wife are at Lake Ganoga, to stay until the 1st of October.

M. C. Sloan and Willie Rishton returned from Kansas on Saturday after an absence of a month.

C. B. Fenstermacher and Miss Counsel of Philadelphia have been visiting E. A. Rawlings during the past week.

Frank Bertsch has charge of G. W. Bertsch's clothing store this week. Geo. will be home again Monday next.

F. P. Manhart returned from his vacation last week. Services were held in the Lutheran church Sunday morning and evening as usual.

The public schools will open on Monday Sept. 6.

School supplies of all kinds at Mercer's drug and book store.

Evans & Eyer appear to-day in a new announcement. Read it.

The railroad bridge at Rupert was repaired and repainted last week.

74 different kinds of tablets by actual count at Mercer's. Please call and see.

Sketches of the Democratic candidates for state offices will be found on the first page.

Paul E. Wirt Esq. purchased J. J. Brower's block on Main street last Monday, for $18,000.

A pic-nic from up the river occupied Oak Grove on Wednesday. Nearly 1500 people participated.

School books, school bags, tablets, paper, rulers, pens, slates and pencils of many kinds at Mercer's drug and book store.

A number of wheelmen went from here to Scranton on the early train Tuesday morning to attend the bicycle tournament in that city.

Our line of school books and tablets is larger than ever before.

Please call and see for yourself at Mercer's drug and book store.

The Third Street school house is undergoing repairs. The walls have been kalsomined and the wood work repainted. W. F. Bodine did the work.

Ladies, when you have tried all over and cannot get a good pair of shears come to Schuyler's hardware store. They have just opened a new lot of Heinisch celebrated goods.

As the fall trade will soon open, this is the time to advertise. Let the people know what you have to sell, and your goods will not get musty and moth-eaten on your shelves.

GUNS.—The finest and cheapest lot of muzzle and breech loading guns ever brought to Columbia county at Schuyler's hardware store. Come early as the prices will make them go.

Fred Seely's house burned with nearly all its contents, in Fairmount township, Luzerne county last Friday night, partially covered by insurance. The doors were burst open and the inmates aroused, otherwise they would have perished in the conflagration.

A little son of W. H. Rhawn, Esq., of Catawissa, died on Tuesday afternoon from burns received by setting fire to his clothes with matches. He was a bright and interesting child, 4 years of age, and his sorrowing parents have the deepest sympathy of all their acquaintances.

It is the duty of every executor and administrator to give notice of his appointment in one newspaper in the county for six successive weeks. Where such notice is published in the COLUMBIAN the executor or administrator is presented with a bound receipt book for use in the estate of the decedent.

The members of the Chautauqua scientific and literary circle will hold a basket picnic in Oak Grove, Bloomsburg on Thursday September 2nd. All Chautauquans are invited to attend and each member may invite a friend. Excursion tickets can be obtained at all ticket offices along D. L. & W. R. R. Trains carrying excursionists wil stop at the grove.

Joshua Davis of Orange was seriously injured by a runaway accident last Sunday afternoon. With his wife and child he drove over to Mt. Pleasant with a team of colts to visit some friends. On the road a dog jumped out at the horses, frightening them so that they turned around suddenly, upsetting the wagon, and hurting Mr. Davis very badly. The others received some bruises.

Moore Quick met with an accident at Neal's furnace on Monday evening that may result fatally. The furnace was being blown out for repairs and while Mr. Quick was working near the boilers, water was thrown down the cupola causing an escape of flame that burned him from his head to his waist. His hair, whiskers and eyebrows were singed off, and the flesh burned to a crisp. His sufferings have been intense.

A striking feature of the Berwick parade of last week was a wagon drawn by oxen. On this the old-time operations of breaking hetcheling, and spinning flax were carried on in pioncer fashion. Hardly less striking were two dummy horses of real Berwick breed. It was somewhat difficult to determine to what class a fair committee would assign them, but it was generally remarked that they showed more real horse-sense of the importance of the occasion than some of the genuine kind.

Having all the facilities of a first-class modern printing establishment, the COLUMBIAN office is prepared to do any kind of printing, plain or in colors, at lowest living rates. We have a large sample book of our work, showing cards, invitations, bill heads, letter heads, note heads, and everything needed by professional men and business men; also samples of fancy printing, which we are always pleased to show. Don't send out of the county for printing until you see what can be done at home. Satisfaction guaranteed both as to work and price.

Jacob Mellick of Lightstreet died last week, Thursday, aged 87 years and 4 months. He was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizen of the county. The funeral took place on Sunday morning, and was very largely attended. He leaves a widow, and four children survive out of 13. At one time he was a partner of William McKelvy and William Neal, and was engaged in different enterprises in which he amassed considerable wealth. He was an earnest Christian, charitable to the needy, and upright in all his dealings. His life will stand out as one worthy of emulation.

Lutheran church festival in the interest of Home and Foreign Missions, Church extension and Education, will be held in the Lutheran church of Bloomsburg on next Sunday. The speakers will be Prof. H. L. Baugher, D. D. of Pennsylvania college, Prof. P. Borne, D. D. of Missionary Institute, Geo. Scholl, D. D., Rev. J. A. Clutz and Rev. J. C. Zimmerman. The last three are secretaries respectively of the Boards of Foreign missions, Home missions and Church extension of the general synod. Dr. Baugher and Rev. Clutz will address the Sunday school. Drs. Borne and Baugher will speak at the morning, Rev. Clutz at the afternoon and Dr. Scholl and Rev. Zimmerman at the evening service.

The Republican county convention was held in the grand jury room on Monday afternoon. About thirty delegates attended, and these were allowed to represent the several districts without credentials as no regular delegate election was held. Richard Stiles was elected chairman, and C. C. Peacock and C. S. W. Fox secretaries. M. C. Vance of Orange and Samuel Camp of Locust were nominated for Associate Judges, and E. B. Gule of Catawissa, and W. E. Smith of Berwick for representatives. E. B. Gule, H. F. Glenn and J. C. Brown were appointed congressional conferees and B. G. Waples and C. C. Willits Senatorial conferees. W. E. Smith was elected chairman of the county committee. All this, of course, was a mere matter of form without substance, and having done its duty in this respect, the convention adjourned.

Oculist and Aurist.

Dr. J. H. Moore of Pittston, late of Philadelphia, will visit the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg every two weeks on Saturday from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. or later, beginning Saturday Aug. 28th for the purpose of treating all diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, fitting glasses etc. Dr. Moore is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of several years standing, and has had thorough training in his specialties in the hospitals of Philadelphia. The Dr. can furnish references from some of the leading physicians and specialists of Philadelphia and from physicians in Pittston, Tunkhannock, and other towns of that vicinity.

Mifflin.

The corn crop is a total failure.

John N. Aten lost a horse for which he recently paid $150.

Sam'l Drum is improving his buildings by a coat of paint.

Some of our people are attending Evansville camp meeting.

The missionary lectures in the Lutheran church on Friday eve were quite interesting. The speakers were from Baltimore, Gettysburg and Selinsgrove.

Lloyd Gearhart is making preparations to leave for Kansas in a short time where he has purchased 80 acres of land.

Samuel Beck has been very sick but is recovering.

G. A. Hons sold 100 bushels of plums.

Mrs. Ed. Green of Buffalo, N. Y. is visiting relatives in this township.

A. M. Bidleman had a toe smashed while threshing. Al seems to have forgotten that that is the wrong end to thrash.

Snyder, the coal digger is now using a diamond drill, which is run by an engine.

Mrs. Emanuel Kikendall of this town died very suddenly on Thursday eve. By her death the town has lost a quiet, respected and peaceable neighbor. Her remains were interred in the Brown Hill cemetery on Sunday where it was followed by a very large crowd of relatives and friends. The deceased was about 60 years old.

Read the advertisement of Keller's Catarrh Remedy. Its statements are wonderful but true. Only a trial bottle is asked to test the efficacy of this remarkable preparation. Try it.

Convention Notes.

While at Harrisburg last week the Columbia county delegation had a private interview with Senator Eckley B. Coxe in his room at the Bolton House. The Senator gave his reasons for supporting Wallace, and requested the delegates to vote for him if in their judgment they could so.

The delegation was also received by Hon. Samuel J. Randall in his rooms at the Jones House. Under the escort of Hon. A. L. Fritz the delegation was shown through the Capitol buildings, and had a pleasant visit with Hon. J. Simpson Africa in the department of Internal Affairs. The Governor was called upon, but was engaged.

F. D. Dentler was a member of the Committee on credentials.

The vote of the delegation in the convention was as follows for Governor: Dentler, Hannon and Freas for Black; Smith for Wallace, but his vote was changed to Black before the result was announced. All the other candidates received the support of the full delegation.

David Lowenberg appeared to be one of the best known men at the Convention, His frequent attendance at state and national conventions has given him an extended acquaintance with prominent democrats all over the state.

State Normal School.

The State Normal School of the Sixth District, at Bloomsburg, will begin the fall term Tuesday, August 31st, 1886. The new building containing twenty-six recitation rooms greatly improves the facilities for teaching. The steam heating apparatus has been much improved and connected with the boilers of the Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Light Co. For the seventh consecutive time it is true that "the number of students last year was larger than ever before." Although the Senior class was larger than ever before it, all were approved by the State Board of Examiners. Candidates for the Senior class will be examined at the opening of the year in the Junior studies, and that examination in those branches will be final; thus the Seniors will be relieved of much auxiety, and undue pressure. Five students of last year have already been admitted to college. Students having a card from the Principal get half fare on the L. V., Reading, and D. L. & W. R. Rs. Full professional standing as teacher is given by the diploma. For catalogue address

REV. D. J. WALLER, JR.,
Principal.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 24, 1886:

Elias Batz, Mrs. John Clyde, Willie Evans, James Edgar Hance, Miss Lizzie Hayman, Ephram Jones, Mrs. Alice R. Price, Bob Jones, Mrs. Carrie Meir. Mr. Clark Miller, G. W. Miller, Strauder B. Nelson, George H. Parker.

CARDS.

Mrs. Charles Cassler.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

It is estimated that there are one hundred thousand sufferers from hay fever in the United States; a number about four times greater than the regular standing army. This number could be reduced to a mere regiment if all would resort to Ely's Cream Balm.

The Best in the Market.

We would remind our friends and former patrons and the public generally, that we are still handling D. M. Osborne & Co's Reapers, Mowers and Binders, of which we have on hand a full line, covering all the latest improvements, which are added to these excellent machines every year.

We keep constantly on hand a line of extras for the above machines and make a specialty of repairing, not only the Osborne machines, but all kinds of mowing and reaping machines.

We have always on hand a full line of knives for all makes of machines. We have a large stock of the very best of binder twine, which we are offering for 15 cents per. pound. Inviting all to examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere we are respectfully HARMAN & HASSERT.

The Old Homestead.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:—Many years ago, amidst a forest of towering pines, alongside the two branches of little Ravencreek just above their junction, in Benton township, Columbia county, lived Charley Snyder. The rippling waters danced and played over the pebbly stones and sang melodies to meditating and sorrowing souls, and cheered and welcomed the sportsman with line and rod, as he sought the "speckled beauties" skipping and shying in their cozy nooks—for these little streams abounded with trout. During freshets, the torrent swept by with thundering noise and was soon lost in the marshy swamp just below, shaded by the heavy timber for which the locality was noted. A saw-mill, tannery and saddler shop, all consolidated into one building were located on the western branch. A comfortable two story frame house, a small barn and other outbuildings constituted the farm appurtenances. A never failing spring, high up the hill was led in water pipes into the house constituting an overflowing fountain for family convenience. (These are the outlines of this more ancient home.) Here, the thirsty could slake their thirst and cool their parched lips. Here, the weary could rest among salubrious surroundings. Every thing was done that could be done for the convenience and comfort of man and beast. Here was the recognized home of the M. E. ministers whose good fortune it was to preach at Hamiline. Here lived a happy family consisting of father, mother, sister and five brothers in the full enjoyment of mutual confidence and love under the hallowed influence and guidance of Him in whom they trusted for the bread of life and their daily bread. Here lived a happy and pious mother, a leading spirit in the church who at home sowed living seeds of principles into young and tender hearts and watered them with prayer and tears till they sprang up, grew and bare fruit an hundred fold in the development of an entire christian household. This noble wife and devoted mother was removed by death in the young and tender years of her beloved family; though not until after having removed from the above described place.

In their manhood, and now beyond the meridian in life, business circumstances and the ministry led them into different quarters of our country. Though scattered far and wide, in their visitations to friends in this and other localities they never fail to pay homage to the hallowed spot of place and birth, of childish sports and youthful mirth, and where their associations were doubly dear, since here is where they longest enjoyed the hallowed bliss and fellowship of an unbroken home circle, which moulded and shaped the destiny of their future lives. Not that they care for the place and strangers living here now, more than for any other place and strangers, but joyful reminiscences renew their childhood and youth as they stroll over the long past wonted plat then so full of incidents. Here to them a sacred spot, they love to linger and in pathetic thought commune with early life, and call to mind joys and sorrows, realizations and disappointments, freaks and games, and in imagination live over again their young lives in the old home as it then was, and not as strangers have since made it.

"Woodman spare that tree
Touch not a single bough
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now."

Aug. 21st. 1886. J.

Fair Play for the B. & S.

BENTON, Aug. 23. '86.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in last week's *Sentinel* an article headed "Redress" and signed "citizen" in favor of the W. & W. R. R. building a branch up Fishing creek to Benton, in which Mr. Citizen speaks very discouragingly of the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R.R. Now, Mr. Citizen, I don't think you or any other persons have any reasons for acting or talking against the B. & S. R. R. at the present time, when they are pushing the road through as fast as possible. Now the citizen first says the B. & S. Company has never given us any guarantee when we were to have a road, and then he says they promised us a road within two years from the time of subscription. Now how is this? I don't think Col. Jamison ever promised any certain time when the road would be built. He might have said he expected it to be built so and so. But Col. Jamison with the assistance of Hon. C. R. Buckalew has had a great deal to contend with. First they had to look out a route and then they had it surveyed different times which was very expensive and their efforts were untiring, for which they deserve great credit. Mr. Jamison did not come through the valley begging his way or asking money of the people to pay expenses. He paid his own way. Rail roads are not built on wind and water or Benton would have had one long ago. Now in regard to the W. & W. the corps of engineers that was at Benton were very gentlemanly fellows. But I think it will be a long time before we hear the whistle on the branch of the W. & W. road at Benton, but I think it won't be long until we will see the iron horse on the B. & S. road winding his way up the beautiful Fishing creek valley and taking a drink at the head of the stream, and his name ought to be "Jamison and Buckalew" and the people in the upper end of the county and all along the line ought to rejoice that they have an outlet that has been so long needed. FAIR PLAY

East Benton.

Three of the Snyder brothers, viz; the Rev. E. B., William and Firman, were visiting in this locality last week. Rev. Snyder lives in Philadelphia. He preached two sermons at the Harveyville Campmeeting. We heard the one on Sabbath morning and must say it was an able and profound discourse from Matthew V. 14 15 and 16 melusive. William is a resident of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Firman of Hublersville Pa. Ten years ago, Charles Snyder, the father, and another son E. A. publisher of Cedar Falls *Gazette*, Iowa, visited this locality on their return trip from the centennial. About three years ago, C. W. Snyder, publisher of the Red Oak *Express*, Iowa, was also a visitor. The sister, wife of Rev. D. Sheffer, also of Cedar Falls, has not yet returned to the place of her nativity. An interesting history in connection with the above family, no doubt, will some day be written.

The Harveyville campmeeting ground is as pretty a grove of sugar-maple, large and sturdy trees as eye could wish to see.

Our people seem to be divided as to railroad preferences. We are anxious for both roads.

The monotony of our times will soon be broken by political harangues on "tariff," "bloody shirt," "honest government," "dishonest officials" &c.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE
Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.
In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children.

Is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body It is prepared in a palatable form and prescribed universally by physicians. Take no other.

1786. Berwick. 1886.

(Communicated.)

The above caption is intended to indicate that Berwick has celebrated the centennial anniversary of its settlement and still survives. In 1786, Evan Owen, who had come to this region some fourteen years before, conceived the idea of founding a village on the high gravelly plateau which borders the river where certain ripples make it navigable for boots at low water. The venture prospered, and through the ordinary vicissitudes of urban experience, the borough, in a hundred years, has reached its present "pitch of pride."

No unnecessary amount of advertising was expended in "booming" the enterprise. The bills posted promised no marvelous exhibitions, and the show reached the height of its modest argument with a fidelity unknown to the ordinary country show. Bloomsburg patronized this home effort with commendable liberality. The Friendship hose-reel and company, led by the Alton brass band and attended by some three hundred fellow citizens, went up on the ten o'clock train, a considerable number going on the earlier train. Other delegations of corresponding proportions were sent out from Catawissa, Danville and Scranton.

The sudden increase in local travel had the usual delaying effect on the trains, and the main contribution from the county seat arrived at Berwick about noon to find the town swarming with sight-seers, and hardly a foot of ground to stand on, although at that early hour less was required for the purpose than later in the day. The crowded train was finally unloaded, however, and the line of march taken up through the deep dust of the incline that leads to the level. It is estimated that 10,000 people were in attendance.

The first part of the programme was set in motion soon after the arrivals from the west. The marching delegations were conducted to committee headquarters, opposite the postoffice on Front street, and formally received. From thence they were countermarched to the other end of the street and assigned positions in the procession which was formed in the following order:

Col. A. D. Seely, Chief Marshal; Frank B Brockway, Aid.

FIRST DIVISION.

G. A. R. Drum Corps, Berwick.
Berwick Guards.
Goodrich Post, No. 23, Danville.
Col. Ent Post, No. 250, Bloomsburg.
G. A. R. Drum Corps, Wilkes-Barre.
Ely Post, No. 97 Wilkes-Barre.
Keith Post, (colored,) No. 444, Wilkes-Barre.
N. G. P. Drum Corps, Scranton.
Col. W. N. Monies Post, No. 319, Scranton.
Pennington Post, 283, Fairmount Springs.
C. B. Post Post, No. 257, Shickshinny.
George Fell Post No. 307, Waverly.
Sergt. Warren Ricks Post, No. 397, Waymart.
Sergt. W. H. Davis Post, No. 187, Carbondale.
Capt. Asher Gaylord Post, No. 109, Plymouth.
Capt. C. G. Jackson Post, No. 159, Berwick.

SECOND DIVISION.

J. U. Kurtz, Aid.
I. O. of O. F. Lodges.
Citizens Cornet Baud, Danville.
Montour Lodge, No. 109, Danville.
Mountain Lodge, No. 264, Orangeville.
Shawnee Lodge, No. 265, Plymouth.
John Styer Camp, No. 25, S. of V., Berwick.
Berwick Band.
Mifflinville Camp, No. 59, S. of V.
Ezra S. Griffin Camp, No. 8, Scranton.

P. O. S. OF A. CAMPS.

No. 118, Wilkes-Barre.
No. 249, Conyngham.
No. 271, Nanticoke.
No. 127, Larksville.
No. 132, Catawissa.
No. 105, Berwick.

THIRD DIVISION.

Continental Fire Co., No. 3, Danville.
Afton Band.
Friendship Fire Co., No. 1, Bloomsburg.
Rescue Fire Co., No. 2, Bloomsburg.
Drum Corps.
Miltonian Fire Co, No. 1, Milton.
Fearless Fire Co., Berwick.
Band of Indians.
An Olden Time Scene at Handling Flax on Wagon Drawn by Oxen.
Citizens in Carriages.

The almost immediate announcement "Here they come!" passed from mouth to mouth, indicated the opening of the day's attractions, and caused the crowds on the sidewalks to take themselves to the available points of observation—the tall and broad, to the curbstone, and the short and slender, to store steps and lamp posts. The line of march brought the procession down Front street to the limits of the borough; then by countermarch to Market, thence to Second, and down Second to the Fair grounds, where the jaded, dust-covered company arrived about one o'clock and were welcomed in an eloquent address by C. B. Jackson, Esq.

The less distinguished visitors found their way to the same place by means of steam yachts that plied to and fro on the canal, by the various extemporized hacks which formed no inconsiderable feature in the bustling scene, and by the sidewalks scarcely less remarkable for dust than the highways.

Those who were not fortunately provided with a basket lunch early turned their attention to the business of examining the prospects for dinner. All approaches to the hotels were thronged by a crowd of thirsty men and jaded looking women. The purveyors to the public were out disposing dinner tickets—for a consideration—among the crowd, but the outlook was such that many considered it a lottery in which not a few of the tickets would draw blanks. It was, perhaps, impossible to provide ampler hotel accommodations for the crowd, or it may be that the enterprise was successful beyond the expectation of the hotel keepers, but whatever the reason the result was a scant dinner, meager service, and a distressing jam.

The Berwick hotels are all well kept houses, and are amply sufficient for all ordinary occasions, but when there are thousands of hungry people to feed, the hotels of a country town are always inadequate. The only wonder is that the Berwick landlords accommodated as many as they did.

As a choice between two evils, some went to the grounds with the hope that the occasion would prompt many to open temporary dining stands, but alas! for the hungry, there was beer, beer everywhere, but not a thing to eat. The latter statement should be so far modified as to except an ice cream stand, and a place where bananas and hastily constructed sandwiches were vended to an eager and not too fastidious crowd, but even these failed to drive away the hungry look. Tickets to the public dinner were generally restricted to members of the various organizations, but such of the less distinguished guests as were known to bear the expense of a county paper or whose general appearance indicated a similar literary misfortune, were granted admission, so far as the pasteboard could be thus construed.

The main exhibition hall became the principal point of attack on the procession's reaching the grounds, and the head of the column was directed to the rear entrance. Here a door-way, not large enough to admit a load of hay nor small enough to restrain a hungry crowd, suggested the "substance of things hoped for," and to some the only "evidence of things not seen." The interior was rapidly filled by dint of much squeezing effort, and, in spite of the committee in charge, it was not until the building was packed to the point of suffocation that the pressing enthusiasm of the Veterans could be abated.

At this point the delegation from Scranton, which had been delayed by some accident to the track, came marching into the grounds, led by Bauer's band, with its imposing drum major. The hall, which was rapidly being emptied of both food and people, was again packed to overflowing; again the jostling crowd spilled hot coffee on each other, and sandwiches flew around like things of life, but such enthusiasm, even in the most important places of life, cannot endure forever, and the general interest began to gravitate toward the ball ground.

The presence of certain uniformed ball tossers near the "Judges' stand," indicated the probable site of the third attraction of the programme. The "grand stand" was early occupied by a far-sighted crowd who were quick to perceive the advantages of the situation, but the long delay emphasized by the impediment to a clear view of the whole field made by the "Judges' stand," caused constant changes among the sitters and few were obliged to go away for lack of accommodations. The field was therefore early inclosed, several ranks deep, by a great crowd who preferred to endure the inconveniences of a hot sun and a dusty seat or tedious standing.

The approach of Bauer's band to the "Judges' stand" was the official signal for the gathering of the few scattering crowds who cared to witness the game. One selection from the band loft, and the game was opened with the Berwick club to the bat, and the Hazleton club in the field. The end of the first inning promised a spirited game, the Berwicks barely gaining one run and the Hazletons getting nothing. In the second innings the visiting club returned the compliment of a "goose egg" but insisted on taking two runs. In each succeeding inning, save the ninth, the Berwicks failed to add any more runs to their score, while the Hazletons failed to do so only in the fourth. Up to the eighth inning, however, the visitors only made one run in each of the successful innings, but in that they seemed to "get onto" the opposing pitcher's balls, and gave the Berwicks their first opportunity to distinguish themselves in the out field. Whether they embraced this opportunity may be a subject of opinion when it is observed that the Hazletons scored five runs in this inning. In the ninth, the Berwicks scored two runs, when their opponents, waiving the last half, closed the game with the score standing 11 to 3, in favor of the Hazletons.

It is as unprofitable, perhaps, to discuss the causes contributing to this result, as of the question who killed Cock-Robin, but lest it might betray a lack of acquaintance with the reporter's duties, it may be said that the chief reason is that the Hazletons are rather more skillful than the Berwicks. The latter was supported in the right field by a one-armed player, who, although remarkably efficient, considering his misfortune, is none the less a cause of weakness in a closely-contested game. Some rather serious errors in fielding, and an evident tiring of the pitcher in the eigth inning were conspicuous contributions to the final result. After all, a still greater hindrance to the success of the Berwicks is to be found in the battery of the Hazletons. They are salaried men, and make the game a matter of business. They are well sustained in the field, and it requires very expert playing on the part of the average amateur club to vanquish them. The Berwicks concede their superiority, but the home club have nothing to be ashamed of in their game of the 19th, though they played with little expectation of winning. The finest personal play of the game must be accorded to the Berwick short stop, who leaped to catch a "hot" line ball and held it securely in one hand. The matter-of-course way in which he accomplished the feat was admirable.

The game ended, the crowd rapidly melted and streamed toward town in several jostly currents, on foot, in various vehicles and in the yachts. Those who went by water were obliged to submit to some uncomfortable crowding, but escaped the clouds of black dust, which, more or less, completely disguised those who took the land route. Early trains had somewhat thinned the crowd before the end of the game, and other trains took more of the visitors homeward, so that at six o'clock a little persistence brought one to the surface where it was possible to look about him. Supper was not so serious an affair as there was less of a crowd. There was no grumbling; a good feeling was everywhere manifested, and the remaining crowds viewed the town while patiently waiting for the train.

The decoration of business and resident houses was quite general and tasteful. There was some in this line that was rich and elaborate, and much that was pleasing. B. F. Driesbach's place, on Front street, illustrated the progress of the past century by the figure of an aged pioneer woman seated at her little wheel with a yarn reel near by, while at the other end of the balcony stood a thin figure representing a woman in modern dress standing near a sewing machine. At the upper end of Front street a large illuminated cartoon, representing a rather flattering view of Berwick in 1786, on one side, and an allegorical picture of George Washington and sundry other military representations, on the other.

About seven o'clock, or a little later, a hot air balloon was successfully sent up from the square. It rose straight up in the quiet air, and after rising to the height of half a mile, or such matter, gradually descended, veering westward and bursting just as it reached the view line of the house tops—typical, it may be, of the celebration. This was generally taken as the official close of the ceremonies, and the crowd drifted down to the depot and into the beer saloons.

The quantity of beer consumed during the day was immense, but it may be truthfully said that there was no fighting nor men in the gutter. Many found the side walk a too narrow field to fully display their pedestrian accomplishments, and others were rather indiscreetly confidential, but it all might have been very much worse.

The trains were late, as a matter of course, and the good natured crowd about the depot stood on their tired feet for an hour or two discussing the features of the day with great equanimity. Some of the more exhilarated element formed a procession headed by the fragment of a brass band, and marched to and fro before the buildings that front the track in this vicinity. Disjointed drum corps, enthusiastic pipers, and the aforesaid band fragment made the welkin resound with their discordant strains. The saving feature of the situation was the darkness which allowed one sense, at least, to rest.

As a whole, Berwick may congratulate herself that the enterprise was entirely successful. What seemed lacking in the systematic arrangement of details was certainly due to the great crowd rather than carelessness of the comfort of her visitors. The committees discharged their laborious duties admirably, and if there were any oversights they will doubtless be amply guarded against on the occasion of Berwick's second centennial. "May we be there to see."

Buckhorn.

Oh! my, it is so dry, I don't see how the farmer can plow. We have poor corn around Buckhorn. And oh, dear, I begin to fear.

The little cabbage head will go dead.

Quite a few strangers in this vicinity on Sunday last. Hervey Hartman and wife of New Columbia at H. D. McBride's, H. Mapstone and family of Danville at Samuel Ohl's, Abbey Buss of Milton at H. W. Appleman's, and Frank Hartman and Geo. Belmeyer of Washingtonville at A. B. Hartman's.

Mrs. Harris has made improvement in the way of a new walk and fence.

Mr. Butler, who is running the saw-mill on the Ivey tract, lost a valuable horse. A few weeks ago he paid $175 for it.

Next Saturday has been appointed as the day to clean the Vandersloe grave yard. Much help is desired.

The chewing gum craze is still raging.

Mrs. U. No. tells me that one of our young men is to be married this week. Wish him much happiness.

Not much news this week, for Buckhorn is a dry place.

Sportsmen's supplies of all kinds at Schuyler's Hardware store.

School books, school books, school books, of each and every kind at Mercer's

The R. & S. Booming.

Nearly 100 men are now employed in grading for the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. As the surveys are not yet completed more men cannot be advantageously worked, but as soon as the line is finally located the force will be increased to 500, and the track to the foot of the mountain, twenty five miles, will be completed by June 1, 1887. The grading will be done as far as Benton by December, but as the rails cannot be laid in winter this work will not be begun until the frost is out of the ground next spring.

A corps of engineers of the Penna. R. R. arrived here on Monday and are engaged in locating a bridge across the river to connect with the B. & S. It is the intention to begin work on the bridge soon, so that it will be completed by the time trains are put on the B. & S. road.

The upper end of the road will not be commenced until that pordion to the foot of the North Mountain is completed.

School opens one week from Monday and you will need books and tablets. The place to buy is Mercer's.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Stimpson, Rogers Prairie, Tex.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold, which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my Lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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For fancy printing of any kind go to the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Remember, when you want any thing in the furniture line from a footstool to a handsome parlor suit, Cadman's is the place to get it.

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Go to the Farmers' Produce Exchange where you will find strictly pure Deal Mediterranean seed wheat. This wheat has given the finest kind of satisfaction to some of our Columbia county farmers by its being a great producer, straw growing rank and never becoming lodged or tangled.

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Life in London.

WOMEN FOLLOWING VOCATIONS FIT ONLY FOR THE STRONGEST MEN.

Whether it be the existence of enormous standing armies, the havoc of centuries of war, the absence of practical educational facilities, or the lowness of laborers' wages, that compels so many women on the continent of Europe to seek to gain a living in occupations which we deem fit only for the strongest and rudest of men, certain it is that one of the commonest and, to American eyes, the strangest sights there is the number of women engaged in agricultural and other severe manual labor. In France women are still occupied in the mines, dragging or pushing the heavy trucks of coals through the narrow tunnels that run from the seams to the shaft. Of course, in such work they adopt the ordinary costume of working miners, and at the first glance are not to be distinguished from the men, by whose side they are working.

Some of the entries in the French census as to the laboring population are strange enough. In Paris there are 9 female boatbuilders and 245 "wheelwrights, farriers and saddlers," 8 sawyers, 46 carpenters and joiners, 8 masons and 1 plumber. It is, however, in Austria that we find the greatest proportion of women engaged in heavy physical labor, not merely in agriculture or the mines, but in paving or cleaning the streets, or in carrying huge trays of mortar or hods of bricks up to the workmen on the scaffolding of buildings in the course of erection. These women do not seem to complain of their lot; they have been bred up to hard work from their infancy, and are used to nothing better; their language and manners are as coarse as those of the male laborers, whom in figure they resemble—high chested, broad shouldered, no trace of a waist, and possessed of great strength. To such stout "daughters of the plow" it is an easy task to wheel a street sprinkler or pull about a hand cart laden with milk, as may be seen any day at Ant werp, where the milk woman, with her neat white cap and kerchief and her assistant dog is a striking picture.

WORKERS IN THE MINES.

In Prussia about 6,000 women are workers in mines, quarries and foundries, and about 2,000 are classified as "drivers, postilions, and railway laborers," and about 1,000 as "ship's crews, sailors, boatmen and ferrymen;" in the last category will come women employed in towing canal boats. It has been asked, why do not women adopt callings more adapted to feminine hands? The reason seems to be the industrial condition of a great part of the European continent, which affords to them no better means of earning a living, and the fact that these occupations, which are so utterly unfeminine, are just those in which unskilled labor can be employed. A change, however, is slowly coming about by the growth of important industries in every country. The factory system has been found in Germany to have a strong tendency to improve the condition, not only of the women immediately employed in them, but of those working in the country around.

A large employer at Freiburg, after thirty years' experience, said: "The condition of the agricultural laborers is not a satisfactory one. There is much misery among them, especially moral misery. When mothers apply to us for work for strong, healthy girls, we tell them such girls are more fit for labor in the fields, but too frequently receive an account of the hard and immoral life associated with such service. The scene changes when a well managed factory comes into the village. The poor girls must then either receive better treatment and better wages or they go into the factory. The moral benefit of a well ordered factory is still greater; it affects the whole village."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Successful Calf-Raiser's Method.

My cows are in a healthy condition, says a correspondent of the *Farm and Home*, well kept but not overfed with heavy meal, and are turned loose in a warm pen before dropping the calf. They are kept as clean as possible, with a little straw for litter. I let the calf suck till the milk is good, running with the cow two or three days, and then take it away and put in a pen loose and tie the cow back with the others. My way is to have the pen for calves where the cows can see me feed them, and then they are contented in a short time. At the age of two or three days I teach them to drink on new milk from the mother and continue to give it new for one week or more. I then mix a part skim milk with new milk for a week or more, but the skim milk should set only from morning till night or from night till morning. Then I take all skim-milk 12 hours old for a week or more, and follow it with a part 12 hours set mixed together for the calf. Thus I work by degrees from new milk to old, always keeping the calves well bedded to keep them dry. I give them early cut hay as soon as they will eat it, and after I get them fairly on to skim-milk I mix fine feed with milk, a small handful at first. Steady, even feed with just a little increase as they grow older is necessary. If the change from new to old sour milk is too soon it will spoil their stomachs and disarrange the digestive organs, and they never do so well as they should do. I keep them in the barn till after haying and then turn them in to good Fall feed and wean them, salting often, but not giving too much at a time. I have raised 50 or more within a few years with scarcely any trouble, and they always feel contented and quiet and ready for their meals. The great secret of success is to keep their digestive organs all right and keep their feet dry, giving regular feed and enough of it.

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear Ask him about it.

J. H. Mercer would especially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. With a free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. It is not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

Qualities of the Flesh of Poultry.

Gallinaceous Fowls, or Chickens.—In the opinion of physicians, both ancient and modern, the flesh of the chicken at three months old is the most delicate and easy to digest of all the animal foods; thence best adapted to the stomachs of invalids, or the constitutionally weak, being the least alkalescent of all animal food, free from irritation, and affording a mild and innoxious chyle. Age makes a striking difference in the flesh of fowls, since, after the age of one year, it becomes tougher and more insoluble. The cock, indeed, at that age is only used for making soup, while the pullet is still excellent, although a more substantial viand than the chicken. While young the cock and hen are equally delicate.

The flesh of birds differs in quality according to the food on which they live. Such as feed on grain and berries afford, in general, good nourishment. A young hen or chicken is tender and delicate food, and extremely well adapted where the digestive powers are weak. But of all tame fowls the capon is the most nutritious.

The Capon, or castrated fowl, has ever been esteemed one of the greatest delicacies, preserving the flavor and tenderness of the chicken with the juicy maturity of age; the flesh yielding a rich and good chyle, and without any tendancy to inflammation. Capons, however, are usually crammed and made excessively fat, perhaps to the verge of disease, in which state their flesh is neither so delicately flavored nor probably so wholesome as when more naturally fed. Indeed, the flesh of the barn-door fowl, or that fed in a state of nature and at liberty to take exercise, is universally acknowledged to excel in genuine richness of flavor.

The Turkey.—The flesh of the turkey is somewhat more dense of fibre and more alkalescent and substantial than that of the chicken, but it is reckoned nourishing and restorative. Age produces a similar effect as in the chicken whence the turkey, after a certain period, is good for little, except stewed.

Guinea-fowls are not so white of flesh as the common, but more inclined to the pheasant color; in quality short and savory, like the flesh of the pheasant, and easy of digestion. In fact, the guinea fowl is reckoned by many a good substitute for the pheasant. They are very prolific, and their eggs nourishing and good.

The Duck.—The flesh of the duck, of a savory and somewhat stimulant nature, is said to afford a preferable nourishment to that of the goose, being not so gross and more easily digested; and that of the wild duck is reckoned still more easy of digestion than the tame, although more savory.

The Goose.—The whole anserine or goose tribe, of which there is a great variety, are held to afford a food highly stimulant of a strong flavor and viscous quality, and of a putrescent tendency. The flesh of the tame goose is more tender than that of the wild, but generally it is a diet best adapted to good stomachs and powerful digestion, and should be sparingly used by the sedentary and weak, or by persons subject to cutaneous diseases.—*Moubray on Poultry.*

The Crops.

The following is a summary of the Rural New-Yorker's annual crop report: From over 4000 crop reports from all parts of the country, the Rural New-Yorker concludes that the winter wheat crop is on the whole good; the probable yield being 295,000,000 bushels against 212,000,000 in 1885, with a slight increase in acreage.

Spring wheat has been considerably injured by drought and blight; the yield will probably be 140,000,000 bushels against 145,000,000 last year. The total wheat crop will probably be 435,000,000 bushels against 357,000,000 last year. In oats there has been a slight increase in acreage; the crop has been considerably injured by drought and insect pests, and will probably yield 600,000,000 bushels, against 629,000,000 bushels in the year 1885.

Of rye and barley there will be excellent crops on a slightly increased area. There is a good stand of corn, and the outlook is excellent for a fine crop. Of early potatoes, the crop will be heavy, and late potatoes are promising, especially in the West. Prices will probably be low. There has been a large increase in the area of cultivated grasses in the West and South, and a considerable increase in clover.

There will be a heavy crop of hay, though it has been injured somewhat by drought and insects in places. Pastures are generally good. There is a slight increase in the area of tobacco, and the prospects are fair. There is a decrease in acreage under hops; until recently the prospects everywhere were excellent, but destruction is now threatened to the New York crop by lice and honeydew. Prices for old hops have more than doubled within ten days. A slight decrease in the area under cotton in the older states is more than counterbalanced in the new, especially Texas. The condition, however, is lower than in 1885.

Outside of New England apples are likely to be only a fair crop, as the young fruit is dropping excessively everywhere.

There will be a poor crop in the South. Much injury has been done to orchards by the winter cold and spring frosts in the Ohio valley and the Northwest.

The pear crop will be poor and the peach crop below the average. Strawberries have been too plentiful for profit and of small fruits the crops are good. On the whole there is an excellent harvest outlook.

Coal Ashes.

Coal ashes are a bad foundation for a yard. Fowls will eat a large amount of coal found in coal ashes, if the pile be handy for them, or charcoal if placed in a box that they may go to at will. Charred corn may be fed daily to the benefit of health; but the habit of covering the hen yard over with coal and wood ashes for them to be confined upon, is a fruitful cause of dry, pale, rough legs, which are unsightly and unhealthy. Dust boxes of three-fourths sandy loam, one-fourth ashes (wood), and a pound of sulphur mixed, are all right, but the yard of small ones should be dug up frequently and all surface filth turned under. Sow the ground thick with oats and rye, then fork it up if too small to use a horse hoe, and the sprouting grain will induce the hens to constant exercise. By feeding the fowls what they will eat up clean in the morning, then leaving them to dig in the earth for the sprouting grain till five o'clock, then feeding corn, oats and wheat to retire on, a constant egg production will be secured. But, friends, do not forget to constantly cultivate and seed down the yards. Any change in condition destroys any rule.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

ELY'S Cream Balm was recommended to me for HAY FEVER. I have found it a specific for that dreaded disease. For ten years I have been a great sufferer. Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found.—F. R. Ainsworth, of F. R. Ainsworth & Co., Pubs., Indianapolis, Ind.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS. Druggists, Owego, N. Y. jy-25-d.

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Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

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E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kansas, writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

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L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 5 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plumpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

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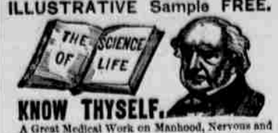

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

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NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	.....Pittston.....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston..	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June.	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 36	11 12	7 12	...Shickshinny...	7 37	10 44	3 30
7 18	11 00	7 00	...Hick's Ferry...	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	...Beach Haven...	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick.....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	...Briar Creek...	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 23	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Lime Ridge...	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi's Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt. Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1886

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 13th, 1886. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.10 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 8.45 p. m.; Washington, 9.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.40 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4 45 a. m.; New York 7.30 a. m. Baltimore, 5.35 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 5.25 a. m., New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and Intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.29 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY. (Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.25 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m. Sunbury 5.10 p. m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.40 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.44 p. m., Sunbury, 7.40 p. m.

CHA. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

CHURCH NOTES.

Henry Ward Beecher is to be the hero of a novel which a member of his congregation is writing.

Four new churches are building at St. Paul, Minn., at the expense of $250,000.

In Augusta, Ga., the churches have rules which forbid gentlemen from sitting on the right side of the house, as that part is occupied by ladies.

A handsome brass tablet is to be erected in the Episcopal chapel of St. James, at Elberon, in the memory of President Grant. It will be similar in design to the one placed in the same edifice in memory of President Garfield.

An exchange asserts that the Zion Hebrew congregation of St. Paul has adopted a heroic method for testing the sermonizing qualities of a candidate for its pulpit. He is not permitted to fire his very best sermon at the congregation, but a committee meets him on the way to church, gives him a text, and he is expected to preach from it without further notice.

Probably the youngest preacher in the world is J. E. Bill, Baptist, only 12 years of age, who preached a sermon on the 27th ult. at St. Martin's, N. B., to a large congregation. He was born to the profession, his father being a clergyman.

The Beecher family is a thrifty one. Mr. Beecher is under salary to his congregation. Meanwhile he is lecturing abroad, under the Pond management. Meanwhile, also, he is preaching on Sunday, and his sermons are being published in The Brooklyn Magazine, and he receives a royalty for the publication. Meanwhile, still further, Mrs. Beecher is writing letters about the trip for the same magazine and she comes in for her share of pin money. "What do you do with all the money you make?" Mr. Beecher was once asked. "Bless me!" he replied, "that's just what I have been asking myself all my life."—Washington Hatchet.

Bishop Riley paid $35,000 for the Protestant Episcopal church property in the City of Mexico, and now the same property has a value of 1,000,000, so great has been the increase. Bishop Riley is visiting in New York, where he chats with friends in Spanish, Italian and English, according to the linguistic string that happens to be pulled.

A letter written by Dr. Talmage to one of his congregation last week informed the recipient of the missive that the doctor had preached at Asheville, N. C., the new summer resort in the heart of the Carolina mountains, to the largest audience ever brought together in that settlement, and probably the largest audience ever assembled by religious services in the state. The doctor is now making the round of sundry camp meetings, wherent he has engaged to speak, and the fulfillment of those engagements will occupy him until the Tabernacle, freshened and beautified, is opened in about the middle of September. He will speak in New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Canada and New York.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A church at Cornwall, Ills., says The Chicago News, has long been inhabited by swarms of bees. They finally became so plentiful that they drove the pastor and congregation out of church. Last week a party of men ripped open the side of the church and found that the bees had piled up honey in the wall to the height of sixteen feet.

The large sum of $2,075 was paid the other day in England for a copy of the sermon preached by John Knox 321 years ago this month, "For the whiche he was inhibite preaching for a season."

Mr. Ruskin, as was recently related in the papers, took occasion to advise churches not to run into debt. "Starve and go to heaven," he said, "but don't borrow. Try first begging." Forthwith a Methodist church in a neighboring village took him at his word and begged of him, and in reply he sent them a guinea and a gracious letter.

A copy of the first edition of the B